

dispute their right to our name, our uniform, and also our full fees. When we see medical men encouraging "quacks" to compete with them in practice, and advising their patients to employ them, we shall then understand their reasoning concerning "born nurses." Until that time we have no hesitation in saying that the determined opposition of some medical men to an efficient standard of education for nurses is not inspired by a sense of responsibility for the best interests of their patients.

NURSING progress is most hopeful in the States. The American *Nursing World* says:—"To those who are interested in the advancement of the nursing profession it must be gratifying to note the steady increase in the number of training schools requiring a three years' course. At the beginning of the year 1895 there was but one school in this country that had adopted the three years' course; now there are fully a score who have thus identified themselves with this progressive movement. The indication now is that before the expiration of another year all the important training schools in the United States and Canada will have formally adopted the lengthened course.

THIS change in the period of training from two to three years is an important one for the cause of nursing, and there are many reasons why it should be universally adopted. Hospitals in which this change has been effected have observed a marked improvement in the quality of nursing, not only that of the third-year nurses, but of the juniors as well, the latter profiting greatly from the example of the higher class.

To the third-course students this last year in the hospital must be of great value. Heretofore many have found that at the end of two years they had just reached a point where they could assimilate well the principles and precepts of nursing. It is more than probable that during the third year of a course of training the student nurses will learn more than in the two preceding years.

BUT, perhaps, the greatest good to be derived from this change will come to the profession of nursing, as a whole, through the elevation of the standard of education, and it is highly important that all schools adopt this feature in their curricula, to the end that there may be greater uniformity in the matter and methods of nurse training."

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEA
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEA
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEA

A Guarantee of Purity.

Reflections

FROM A BOARD ROOM MIRROR.



The recent contributions received at the offices of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, Bank of England, include a collection of 880,407 pennies by *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, including the sum of 1000 guineas given by the proprietors, but exclusive of sums contributed by the readers of that journal to the Hospital Saturday Fund, and through other channels, £3668 7s. 3d.; also subscriptions from the Army and Navy Auxiliary Supply, Limited, in addition to amounts contributed by the employes, £25; and Mr. Ralph Neville, jun., £2 2s.; the sum of £50 in respect of the Diamond Jubilee celebration, of Heidelberg, in the South African Republic, forwarded by Mr. E. J. Nixon, Chairman, and Mr. John Fenwick, Hon. Sec., pursuant to a special instruction by the subscribers; £5 5s. from the Oatlands Park Hotel Company, Limited; and £3 3s. from Mr. G. H. Mills. The Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society have sent a cheque for £1500 to the Hon. Secretaries of the fund.

The Grocers' Company have made a grant of £250 towards the funds of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Worshipful Company of Skinners have forwarded a further donation of £21 to the British Home for Incurables at Streatham.

Mr. Benjamin L. Cohen, M.P., L.C.C., has consented to take the chair at a Festival Dinner in aid of the East London Hospital for Children, to be held at the Hôtel Métropole, on March 22nd of next year.

The American Victoria Jubilee Fund have sent to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund the sum of £359 18s. 1d., after endowing a bed at Guy's, Charing Cross, the London, and Seamen's Hospitals, such beds being especially for the relief of American citizens.

A special committee appointed by the board of delegates of the Hospital Saturday Fund have arrived at the conclusion that "it is desirable to discontinue the street collection." They are of opinion, however, that a day should still be observed as "Hospital Saturday."

On Monday a dozen human skulls were brought under the hammer in a well-known sale room in Covent Garden. The most interesting and valuable specimen was that of a chief from Ecuador, Central America. In this case, with the exception of the eyes, the appearance is absolutely lifelike, the head, upon which the skin remains intact, having been shrunk after the removal of the brains by a wonderful process known only to the Indians. Amongst others was a tattooed Maori head, of the kind which it is almost impossible to obtain in the present day. There were further half a dozen skulls from New Guinea, a rare Dyak skull from Borneo, and another from Ashantee—possibly that of one of the many victims of the now fast reforming ex-King Prempeh.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)